New York Office: Tribune Building. Chicago Office: Tribune Building.

The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter, 2 cents each. By mail—anywhere in the U.S. or Canada—postage prepaid—50 cents per meath. Saturday Star, 32 pages, \$1 per year; with foreign postage added, \$3.60.

(Entered at the Post Office at Washington D. C., as second-class mail matter.)

EFAII mail subscriptions must be paid in advance. EFAII mall subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Rates of advertising made known on application.

The Evening Star

No. 15,371.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1902-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

British Government.

PEACE TERMS SIGNED

Great Rejoicing Throughout United Kingdom.

LONDON GOES WILD

RESTRICTIONS.

Military Occupation of the Transvaal to Be Withdrawn as Soon as Possible.

controlling the surrender of the Boers to the united kingdom of Great Britain are, in

"The burgher force: lay down their arms

"Dutch is to be taught in the schools, if desired by the parents, and used in the

courts, if necessary. "Rifles are allowed for protection. "Military occupation is to be withdrawn

as soon as possible and self-government substituted. There is to be no tax on the Transvaal

to pay the cost of the war. "The sum of three million sterling is to be provided for restocking the Boers' farms.

"Rebels are liable to trial, according to the law of the colony to which they belong. The rank and file will be disfranchised for life. The death peralty will not be in-

ANNOUNCED BY BALFOUR. Stirring Scenes in House of Commons

When Terms Are Read.

LONDON, June 2 .- The demand for accommodations in the house of commons this A. J. Balfour, was unprecedented. Mr. Batof peace in South Africa, as follows:

"His excellency, Lord Milner, in behalf of the British government; his excellency. Mr. Steyn; General Bremner, General C. R. De Wet and Judge Hertzog, acting in behalf of the Orange Free State, and General Schalk-Burger, General Reitz, General Louis Botha and General Delarey, acting in behalf of their respective burghers, desiring to terminate the present hostilitles, agree to the following terms:

"The burgher forces in the field will ferthwith lay down their arms and hand over all guns, tifles and ammunition of war in their possession or under their control, and desist from further resistance and acknowledge King Edward VII as their lawful sovereign.

Details of Surrender. "The manner and details of this surren-

der will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant General Botha, as- At many places the magistrates discharged sisted by Gen. Delarey and Chief Commandant De Wet. "Second. All burghers outside the limits

of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa, who are burghers, will, on duly declaring their acceptance of the position of subjects of his majesty, be brought bac. to their homes as soon as means of transportation can be provided and means of subsistence assured.

"Third. The burghers so returning will *not be deprived of their personal liberty or

"Fourth. No proceeding, civil or criminal, will be taken against any burghers surrendering, or so returning, for any acts in connection with prosecution of war." After he had concluded reading the peace

agreement Mr. Balfour proceeded. "There are certain important points not dealt with in the document I have just read and which was signed on Saturday night. Therefore it may be convenient if I read a dispatch from Lord Kitchener to the sec-

retary of state for war, dated May 30, as "'After handing the Boer delegates a copy of the draft of the agreement, I read | credit it. them a statement and gave them a copy of

Lord Kitchener's Statement.

"" "His majesty's government must place

they belong. "His majesty's government are in-formed by the Cape government that their views regarding the terms to be granted to field, or who have surrendered or been captured since April 12, 1901, are as follows: With regard to the rank and file, they should all, after surrender and giving up their arms, sign a document, before the resident magistrate of the district in which they surrender, acknowledging themselves guilty of high treason, and the punishment o be accorded them, provided they are not guilty of murder or acts contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, shall be that they are not entitled, for life, to be registered as voters, or vote in any parlia-mentary or provincial council or municipal

Reference to Justices.

""With reference to justices of the peace, field cornets and all others who hold official positions under the government of Cape Colony, or who have been occupying a position of authority or who have held commands in the rebel or burgher forces, they shall be tried for high treason before

the ordinary courts of the country, or such special courts as may hereafter be constituted, their punishment to be left to the discretion of such court, with the proviso that in no case shall the penalty of death be inflicted.

"The Natal government are of the opinion that the rebels should be dealt with according to the law of that colony."

"These arrangements," concluded Mr. Balfour, "the government have approved."
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the liberal leader, in behalf of the opposition, said unbounded satisfaction would be felt

unbounded satisfaction would be felt throughout the empire at the conclusion of peace. They were unanimous in admiration of their late enemies, now their friends and fellow-citizens, whose military qualities, tenacity of purpose and self-sacrificing devotion to liberty and country, had won them the respect of the whole world, and, foremost of all, the respect of their oppo-

Every member would offer congratulations to the king and to the country on the thrice-blessed restoration of peace. Mr. Balfour, having announced that the government would take an early opporunity of moving a vote of thanks to Lord Kitchener and the forces in South Africa, the members of the house of commons returned to their ordinary vocations.

UNITED KINGDOM REJOICES.

Great Demonstrations Follow News of Conclusion of Peace.

LONDON, June 2.-With the exception of Ireland, practically the whole of the United SELF-RULE UNDER COLONIAL Kingdom is holiday-making today, in honor of the conclusion of peace in South Africa. The streets everywhere are thronged with

pcople, who every now and then relieve their overstrung nerves by an outburst of hoarse cheering or by braying penny trumpets. The tone of King Edward's message to the people and the absence therein of any note of exultation seems, however, to have set a good example, and while giving free vent to their own satisfaction, the LONDON, June 2.- The terms of peace British are showing small desire to crow

over their late enemies.

Flags and bunting are everywhere displayed, church bells are ringing, salutes are being fired and there is general jubilation on all sides.

"The burgher force: lay down their arms and hand over all the rifles, guns and ammunition of war in their possession or under their control.

"All prisoners are to be brought back so soon as possible to South Africa without loss of liberty or property.

"No action to be taken against prisoners, except where they are guilty of breaches of the rules of war.

"Dutch is to be tayent in the schools of the methods of the tayent in the schools of the control of the tayent in the schools of the control of the tayent in the schools of the control of the tayent in the schools of the control of the tayent in the schools of the control of t

Greetings to Kitchener.

The earliest demonstrations on the stock exchange, where the members arrived an hour earlier than usual, commenced with the bidding up of South African securities and consols. On the official opening, "God Save the King" was sung by all present, and a telegram was sent to Lord Kitchener

as follows: "The members of the London stock exchange join with the rest of the British empire in rejoicing at the happy end of the lengthened campaign. Peace with honor is a fitting prelude to peaceful coronation celebrations. Heartiest congratulations to your lordship and the brave boys with you.' The members of the stock exchange then marched to the Mansion House and serenaded the lord mayor, Sir Joseph tale, and afterward resumed business, but without much heart for their work.

Unable to Check Enthusiasm.

Later in the day a levee at St. James Palace and a cabinet meeting in Downing afternoon to hear the statement of the first street attracted immense crowds. Thousands awaited the arrival of the cabinet ministers and the scenes which greeted the four arose at 2:40 and announced the terms | popular favorites have not been equaled in

> Many of the ministers were court dress on account of having to be present at the levee. It is almost needless to add that Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, came in for special attention from the The police were unable to hold masses. them in bounds and crowds surged around Mr. Chamberlain's carriage, hurrahing and shouting congratulations until the colonial secretary escaped within the building. the adjournment of the cabinet meeting, the crowds repaired to Buckingham Palace and St. James Palace, and further relieved their feelings by cheering the king

and other notabilities who attended the levee at which the United States ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, and all the members of the embassy, and a number of special coronation envoys were present.

Windsor Heard News by Telephone. Telegrams received from all parts of the provinces testify to the extreme joy felt by all classes at the conclusion of the war

all the prisoners charged with light of-A singular fact is that the first news of the conclusion of peace was received at Windsor, by telephone, from Berlin and Paris. Many of the provincial exchanges closed at lunch time, and the children at the schools everywhere were dismissed. Great torchlight processions are being arranged for tonight, and illuminations which were in the course of preparation for the

coronation are being hurried on, so that they can be lit up tonight. There is no further news from South Africa, but the opinion is expressed in offi-cial quarters here that Commandant Fouand other Boer leaders in Cape Colony who did not attend the Vereeniging conference will come in of their own accord. It is also thought to be extremely improbable that it will be possible to bring many troops

home in time for the coronation. DR. LEYDS HEARS THE NEWS. European Agent of Transvaal Reticent

on the Subject. PARIS. June 2.-Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Transvaal, who had been in Paris for a couple of days, was informed,

late yesterday evening, of the conclusion of peace in South Africa, but he refused to The news, seemingly, was an unpleasant surprise to him. This morning, however,

a messenger from the foreign office brought him official confirmation of the press reports and Dr. Leyds immediately decided to proceed to Utrecht, Holland, for which When questioned as he was leaving his hotel here. Dr. Leyds declared he was

pleased with the news, but he declined to make a statement except that he admitted he was quite ignorant of the conditions of the surrender, though he felt certain they were favorable to the Boers.

DEATH OF HENRY CONTEE.

Member of Maryland Legislature From Prince George's County in 1900. Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

UPPER MARLBORO', Md., June 2, 1902. John B. Contee, a prominent lawyer of this place, died at the residence of his brother, Henry Contee, near Woodville, this county, Saturday night, after an illness of but one day. Dr. L. A. Griffith of this place received a telegram from Mr. Contee's wife Saturday afternoon asking him to come immediately in consultation with the two attending physicians, but before he could reach there Mr. Contee died.

Mr. Contee was a member of the legisla-ture of 1900 from Prince George's county, and had been for four years attorney to the county commissioners of this county. He was considered the probable republican nominee for state's attorney for Prince George's in 1903. He leaves a wife and one child. He was a grandson of the late Dom-inick Bowling of this county.

SENT BACK FOR TRIAL

Telephone Cases in the Supreme Court.

A POINT TO BE SETTLED

WHAT KIND OF SERVICE CON-GRESS HAD IN VIEW.

The Law in the Case-Mr. Justice White Delivers Opinion of Dissenting Justices.

The United States Supreme Court today handed down a decision in the telephone case, involving telephone rates in the District, the result of which will be a new trial on an issue raised by the court, so that in all probability the case will again be before the United States Supreme Court' at the end of another four years. The decision of the court was rendered by Mr. Justice Brewer. It remands the case to the trial court, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, with instructions that a new trial be granted and the testimony be taken to determine a question raised by the Supreme Court of the United States.

This question is in relation to what kind of service it was intended by Congress should be granted to subscribers in the District of Columbia for the charges fixed by congressional legislation.

The decision itself does not go into any other question concerning the telephone case. It does not express an opinion whether or not these charges as fixed by Con-gress would in effect be confiscatory of the property of the telephone company.

It instructs the trial court to determine the kind of service Congress intended should be given to subscribers because, as stated by Mr. Justice Brewer in delivering the opinion, there are several kinds of telephone service. In order to determine as to the reasonableness of the charges, it is considered necessary to know what kind of service Congress intended should be given to subscribers. Dissenting Views.

Mr. Justice White dissented from this opinion, Mr. Justice Harian and Mr. Justice McKenna joining him. Mr. Justice White in commenting on the decision of the court said that the result of this would be that the case opened for a new trial would drag its weary length through the same length of time probably that had been consumed in getting the present case to the Supreme Court of the United States. He recalled that this case of Manning against the Chesapeake and Potomac Tele-phone Company was brought in 1898. He said that because there were different kinds of telephone service, some being given by instruments placed on the desk, others by instruments on the wall with various degrees of difference, the court had directed that the trial court determine the facts as to what kind of service Congress had determined should be given to the people of the District of Columbia for the prices stipulated in the act of Congress. We considered it reasonable to suppose that what was intended by this act of Congress was a customary and reasonable

He recalled the fact that the telephone mpany is operating in the District of Columbia by a mere license, and that in giving it a license to do a telephone busine Congress had stipulated clearly that the right was reserved to exclude it from the streets of the city at any time without compensation. If, according to his opinion, Congress should see fit to declare that the telephone company should give a service to subscribers in the District without making any charge whatever such declaration would be no more than an assertion of Congress to exclude the company from the use

He referred to the result that would be met with after the telephone case should again drag its weary length inrough the long proceedings ahead of it and comagain to the United States Supreme Court for a judgment several years hence, and the law should be at that time upheld. sult would be that the people of this city would have in the meantime been obliged to pay the old rates and have no advantage cheaper rates established by an act of Congress.

The Act of Congress Involved.

The act of Congress prescribing the rate for telephone use in the District, involved in the court's decision, was approved June 30, 1898. The act itself was the District appropriation bill of that year, the telephone provision having been adopted by the House of Rrepresentatives in the form of a "rider" added to the provision for the maintenance of the telegraph and telephone service of the District government. This paragraph was as follows: "Provided, that from and after the pas-

sage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or any telephone company doing business in the District of Columbia to charge or receive more than \$50 per annum for the use of a telephone on a separate wire; \$40 for each telephone, there being not more than two on a wire; \$30 for each telephone, there being not more than three on a wire, and \$25 for each telephone, there being four or more on the same wire."
The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia held this act to be unconstitutional, but the Court of Appeals reversed that decision, sustaining the validity of the act. The opinion today remanded the case to the Supreme Court of the District for another trial.

Against the Commission.

The Supreme Court decided the case of the interstate commerce commission against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and others, involving the right of the commission to reduce the terminal rate made by the railroads in Chicago on cars containing live stock. The opinion was presented by Justice White and affirmed the the decision of the circult court of appeals for the seventh dis-

community which is quarantined. The case in which this decision was given was one which was brought against the Louisiana board of health by the owners of the Brittannia, a French steamer which sought to land 400 Italian immigrants in

New Orleans in 1878.

The opinion of the Supreme Court was handed down by Justice White and sus-tained the state law on the ground that until Congress takes the quarantine from the states each state is entitled to make and enforce its own quarantine regulations. Justices Harlan and Brown united in a dissenting opinion.

The court dismissed for want of jurisdic-tion the case of the New York Central Railroad Company against the city of New York, involving the right of the city to compel the railroad company to pave and otherwise improve Vanderbilt avenue in that city.

The order for demissal was due to the fact that the case involved no federal ques-

OREGON'S BLECTION.

First Choice of Representatives for Next Congress Today. The first election of representatives to the Fifty-eighth Congress will occur today and will be held in Oregon. The fight is

The congressional campaign, however, has been subordinated to the state campaign. A governor, a legislature which will OUTBREAK IS FEARED fill the office of United States senator, Mr. Simons' term expiring, will be elected, and the political contest has centered largely

about these offices.

Representative Tongue is a candidate for re-election. He is opposed by J. K. Weatherford, democrat, of the city of Eugene. The campaign has been very listless. The other republican candidate for Congress is J. N. Williamson, a stockman of Prinesville. His democratic opponent is W. F. Butcher of Baker City, a good campaigner and all-around political orator. The democratic candidate for governor is paigner and all-around political orator.

The democratic candidate for governor is George Chamberlin, ex-attorney general and at present county attorney for Portland. He is very popular, a good talker and has made a lively campaign. His republican opponent is W. J. Furnish, a banker of Portland. Prior to 1896 Mr. Furnish was a democrat and joined the republican party or the formula of the county of the formula of the county of the c lican party on the money issue. The fact that he is a new man in the party and that Gov. Geer, a popular republican, was refused renomination, may operate against

choose a United States senator to fill Sen-ator Simons' expiring term. The republican managers feel confident that a repub-lican legislature will be elected. The next congressional elections will occur in September, when Maine will choose her representatives in Congress. It is thought that all the sitting Maine members will be renominated and re-elected.

The legislature to be elected today will

SURPLUS FOR MAY. Treasury Statement Shows It to Be \$10,762,651.58.

The monthly comparative statement of receipts and expenditures of the treasury for May shows that the total receipts were \$49,-500,449.43 and the expenditures \$38,746,-797.85, a surplus for the month of \$10,762,-651.58. This is about half a million greater than for the same month of last year. The receipts were from the following sources: Customs, \$22,159,773.47; internal revenue, \$248,753,784.66; miscellaneous, \$3,718,044.14. For the eleven months of the fiscal year the total receipts were \$513,727,719.22 and the expenditures \$437.371.797.62, a surplus of \$76,355,921.60. The surplus is about up to the expectations of treasury officials and Indicates a total surplus for the fiscal year of over \$90,000,000. The month of June, owing to light expenses, ought to show a surplus of over \$15,000,000. Secretary Shaw has decided to put out no more money to national bank depositories before next fall.

WILL SAIL WEDNESDAY. Col. Biddle Will Accompany Gen. Wil-

son to the Coronation. Col. John Biddle, the Engineer Commis sioner of the District, will leave tomorrow afternoon for New York and will sail Wednesday for London, to be present at the coronation of King Edward VII. Col. Biddle will accompany Gen. James H. Wilson as aid. Gen. Wilson will be the military representative of the United States at the ceremony. Gen. Wilson will have as his other aid Capt. Borup of the ordnance department of the army. Col. Biddle served under Gen. Wilson in Cuba immediately after the occupation of the island by Amercan troops, and the two officers are warm

During Col. Biddle's absence Capt. H. C. Newcomer of the army, the senior assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, will act as a member of the District board, as provided by law. Col. Biddle will be away about one

SITE OF COALING STATION.

The San Francisco Ordered to Cruise

Along Coast of Liberia. The United States cruiser San Francisco has been ordered to make a cruise down the west coast of Africa, touching at the Cape Verde Islands, and going at least as far as Monrovia, Liberia. It is said that Capt. Asa Walker, commanding the cruiser. has been instructed to inspect certain points on the Liberian coast with a view to the establishment of a United States coaling station, negotiations for which are said to be in a satisfactory state of progress. No United States warship has visited this section of the world since the cruiser Montgomery made the cruise in that vicini-ty about two years ago. When the San Francisco completes her mission she will probably be attached to the European sta-

CLERICAL CHANGES.

Appointments and Premotions in the War Department. Changes in the War Department are an-

nounced as follows: Appointment by transfer from the Navy Department-Office of the judge advocate general-J. Raymond Moore of Alabama, copyist, at \$900.

Promotions-Office of the adjutant general-Louis A. Leech, from clerk at \$900 to clerk at \$1,000; Mrs. C. Viola Fellows, from stenographer and typewriter at \$900 to clerk at \$1,000. Office of the quartermaster general-Mrs. Katherine M. Wilson, from clerk at \$840 to elerk at \$900; Mrs. Elizabeth O. Williams, from clerk at \$840 to clerk

at \$000; Mrs. Kate U. Ashby, from clerk at \$000 to clerk at \$1,000; Miss Myra A. Dibble, from clerk at \$000 to clerk at \$1,000; Henry F. Lincoln, from clerk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,200; Mrs. Estelle B. Viall, from skilled typewriter at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,200. Office of the Postmaster General—Carl Collier, from clerk at \$1,000 to clerk carl Coller, from clerk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,200; Richard B. Clayton, from clerk at \$1,000; Miss Carrie McCallum, from clerk at \$1,

SAW VICTORIA CROWNED.

Mrs. Hunt of Baltimore Will Attend Edward's Coronation.

Edward's Coronation.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 2.—Mrs. Sarah
B. Hunt, eighty-two years eld, who was a
beautiful girl of eighteen at the coronation of Queen Victoria, being the guest in
London of George Peabor, the great
philanthropist, will sail from Baltimore
on Saturday to attend the crowning of
King Edward. Mrs. Hunt will be attended
by her grandson, Robert B. Barrison, and
will be formully received by the official
coronation managers. coronation managers.

MT. BLACKBURN IN RESPTION. Meager News Comes From Alaska by Way of Seattle

BIG COALS TRIKE

Fully Ninety Per Cent of Men being made largely on the Philippines question between the democratic and republican Obeyed the Order. partles, and returns are anxiously awaited.

HOWEVER, ANTHRACITE REGION WAS QUIET TODAY.

Pickets Were Active and Succeeded in Winning Over Some Non-Union Men.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 2.-The strike of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen employed in the anthracite coal collieries for an eight-hour day at present wages was inaugurated at 7 o'clock this morning. There are conflicting reports as to the number of men that quit work. The mine workers' officials claim that fully 90 per cent of the men obeyed the strike order, but the companies dispute these fig-

The mining superintendents of the big coal companies say that reports received from their own collieries and those of individual operators show that the pumps as a rule are in operation today. They admit that a great majority of the firemen quit work and that large numbers of pumpmen and engineers also refused to report, but they add that in nearly every operation enough men were on hand to fill the strik-

Outbreak Looked For.

The entire region was reported to be very quiet today, which condition greatly relieved the apprehensive feeling that has prevailed for the last few days. It is the belief of both sides, however, that the struggle has just begun, and there is no telling when or where an outbreak will occur. That there will be some disturbance is not doubted. A local authority says there are employed in the 357 collieries in the anthracite re-

gion 1,070 engineers, 3,200 firemen and 1,425 According to the custom of the unions in the coal regions each "local" had a committee on duty at daybreak. Their duty principally was to find out the number of

men who reported for work, and wherever possible to get their names. These commitpossible to get their names. These commit-tees later in the day reported to their re-spective "locals" and the work of persuad-ing those who went to the mines today to stay out will begin tonight. A steady cam-paign will be kept up to get all these men out and to keep others from taking their places. The strikers have strict orders from their leaders to do nothing that will make their leaders to do nothing that will make them liable to arrest for violation of the

Unable to Make Full Report.

In many cases the committees were unable to make a full report today because large numbers of non-union men and other company employes who were to take the places of strikers were quartered at the collieries all night. Nearly every mining operation is surrounded by either a high board fence or a barbed wire barrier and it was, therefore, next to impossible to get "line" on what was being done within the

The pickets did their best work among the men who started for the collieries from their homes or from boarding houses. Evby coal and iron policemen or other guards was talked to, and in many instances won over. Some of the workmen frightened when they saw the committeemen and returned home fearing bodily

It was a busy day in the general offices of the big coal companies in this city. The entire office forces were on duty at an early hour, prepared for any emergency. In each office a set of clerks was detailed to receive reports from the collieries, and each report was immediately turned over to superintendents for action. None of the companies was willing to give out figures. One superintendent expressed the senti-ment of all when, in refusing to give out figures, he said: "We do not care to show our weakness; neither do we want to betray our strength."

A Superintendent Talks.

The same superintendent said: "We have received reports from every one of our collieries, which are scattered through the coal belt from Scranton to Shamokin. We have also heard in a general way from the other companies. All that I can say is that all our pumps are working. Most of the firemen in the region went out, but the percentage of pump runners and engineers who remained way from work was not

large.
"Wherever we were crippled we were able to fill the places with other employes or non-union men. Our condition is satisfactory, but there is no telling what the strikers will do. We hope, however, that the men who have remained loyal and those outsiders who came to our rescue will not allow themselves to be intimidated by the strikers by the strikers who will surround our orks like a picket of soldiers.' Strike headquarters was a dull place to-

President Mitchell did not seem to be in the least perturbed, and went over his morning mail as though this was a very ordinary day instead of a critical one.

Mitchell Makes a Statement. WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 2.-At noon President Mitchell issued the following

"Reports received from every important mining community indicate that, where the eight-hour day has not been conceded, fully 80 per cent of the firemen, pumpmen and engineers have ceased work. ber will be materially increased tomorrow In some sections mine foremen have posi-tively declined to perform the work of engineers, firemen and pumpmen. In some places foremen have manned the pumps, and clerks have also been required to per-

and clerks have also been required to perform this labor.

"A perfect army of irresponsible men have been employed by the coal companies to act as coal and iron policemen. The services of these men are unnecessary and their presence unwarranted. There have been no violations today by the mine work-ers, and I am sanguine there will be no ers, and I am sanguine there will be no overt acts on the part of the strikers."

In reply to a question, after issuing his statement, Mr. Mitchell said he knew of no mine that is being flooded as a result of the action of the union today. In explaining the first sentence of his statement Mr. Mitchell said that several of the individual operators had conceded the demands of the men during the past ten days, but that not one of the big companies had done so.

Special Officers at Hazleton Mines. HAZLETON, Pa., June 2.-There has been

an almost unanimous response in the Hazle

ton district on the part of the engineers

firemen and pump runners to the strike order of the executive boards of the United Mine Workers. At the offices of some of the companies whose operations are in isolated portions of the district, the officials, when called up by telephone, said they did not know how many of their men had quit. The mine workers have not yet received any definite figures at their headquarters, The Court Adjourns.

The dourt today adjourned finally for the present term. The court will convene again on October 13 next.

Way of Seatt.

SEATTLE. Wash., June 2 — Word has been received here that in eruption of strike cannot be given until later in the day. All the companion hose men despite their posts prone, by filled the places.

The mine workers have not yet received any definite figures at their headquarters, so a correct estimate of the Bay View Insane Asylum, escaped this morn-strike cannot be given until later in the day informed that the transports Hancock and Sherman, Bringing home troops from the Philippines, have arrived at Nagasakt.

of the strikers with non-union men brought here from Philadelphia, and their agents say the operation of the pumps will not be interfered with by reason of the strike.

Everything is quiet in the region thus far today. There will be a special meeting of the Clerks' Protective Association tonight to urge the local merchants to offer their sympathy and support to the strikers. The merchants will also meet. It is said that resolutions will be adopted condemning all business men who furnish supplies to the special officers and non-union men, hundreds of whom are stationed at nearly every colliery.

every colliery.

In order to avert trouble the coal companies will keep their special officers at the mines until the strike is over. The situation is so acute that the presence of these men in the city, especially at night, is liable to be the cause of an outbreak. Colliery clerks who refused today to take charge of fire or pumps were discharged.

Strike Leaders Gratified.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., June 2.-Strikers made no demonstration at any of the nineteen collieries within a radius of twelve miles of " is place today other than to collect in groups on public roads, endeavoring to learn whether pumpmen, firemen and engineers would report for work. At least 95 per cent of the three classes of workmen went on strike for the eight-hour work day. When firemen ceased work at 7 o'clock this morning their positions were filled by company hands, principally sub-bosses. Rather than take the places of strikers, a number

of sub-bosses resigned. Strike leaders say they are highly gratified over the situation. Officials of coal companies also declare they are pleased that enough men were found to keep up steam in most of the fire rooms. It is the intention of the strikers within the next twenty-four hours to persuade men now at work to quit, in order to make the tie-up

absolute. No policemen guarded any of the local collieries today, and strikers remained away from the mines. An official of the Union colliery reported that strikers threw stones at engineers at one of the operations last night, no damage resulting. The Shipman Coal Company, employing 357 at the Colbert colliery, and Connell & Co., em-ploying 494 workmen at the Enterprise colliery, granted firemen, pumpmen and engineers the eight-hour work day. The men are manning fire, engine and pump rooms at those operations. There are 16,000 men and boys employed in the mines in this dis-

Situation in Schuylkill County. POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 2.-The loader oosses and fire bosses refused to take the

places of the striking engineers, firemen and pumpmen in the Shenandoah district today, and the machinery taking the water to the sunce is at a standstill as a conse-

At Brookside colliery the large operation of the Phila lelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, in the west end of Schuylkill county, all of the fifty or more men went out except two. But few are employed at the other operations in this section of the second of the control of the second of t..., and the operators say they must use "strike breakers," who have been brought here in large numbers.

DAVIS ARCH CAUSES TROUBLE. Proposed Memorial Said to Be Opposed by Confederate Veterans. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND Va. June 2 .- Mrs. Norm V. Randolph of the Davis Memorial Association, in a letter to a local paper today, denies in toto the statements made in the circular letter of Mrs. James Henry Parker of New York that the selection of an arch as the monument to Jefferson Davis and the selection of the site is in interest of Representative Littauer of New York to-any person or that the location was chosen day spoke to the President in favor of P. J. for the purpose of increasing real estate values. The executive committee of the association is to meet here tomorrow for the purpose of selecting a design. The artists are arriving. Belief exists that the committee will be unable to reach an agree-The proposed arch is being opposed by confederate veterans throughout the

SUICIDE EPIDEMIC.

Fifty Cases of Self-Destruction in Chi-

cago During May. CHICAGO, June 2.-Fifty persons committed suicide in Chicago during the month of May. This is the greatest number ever recorded, according to the health depart-

During the same period there were 134 deaths from Bright's disease, which also is unprecedented.

Secretary Root's Departure. Secretary Root, Mrs. Root and Miss Root

left here yesterday afternoon for New York, where Mrs. Root and daughter will sail for Europe Wednesday on the steamship Zeeland. They will spend a few weeks in Paris and then go to Carlsbad, Germany, where they will be joined early in July by the Secretary's two sons. The Secretary himself will leave New York August 1 for the purpose of accompanying his family back to the United States. He does not expect to be gone more than a few weeks. He will return to this city next Thursday from his present trip to New York. In the meantime Assistant Secretary Sanger will be in charge of the business of the War

National Bank Note Circulation. The monthly statement of the circulation

of national bank notes issued by the controller of the currency shows that at the close of business May 31, 1902, the total circulation was \$356,747,184, an increase for the year of \$5,164,594 and a decrease for the month of \$240,215. The circulation based on United States

bonds amounted to \$313,009,837, a decrease get it.

Representatives Grosvenor and Steele saw for the year of \$9,928,380 and a decrease for the President and congratulated him on his speech at Arlington Priday. The President The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated \$43,137,347, an increase for the year of \$15,092,974 and an increase for the month of \$1,263,340.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$316,196,180, and to secure public deposits \$123,779,150. Manila Cable Interrupted. NEW YORK, June 2.- The Western Union Telegraph Company today issued the fol-

lowing notice: "The cable between Hong

Kong and Manila is interrupted. Tele-

graphic communication with the Philippine

Islands, therefore, is stopped. Frequent steamers from Chinese ports will carry telegrams.' Virginia Postmasters Appointed.

The following fourth-class postmasters

were appointed today in Virginia: Meyer-

hoeffer's Store, John Miller; Skippers, G. W.

Denied Use of the Mails.

On the ground that the Omaha Tontine Investment Association of Omaha, Neb. operated a bond investment scheme in violation of the postal regulations, the Post-master General has denied that company and its officers as such the use of the

Escaped Lunatic Killed by Train. BALTIMORE, Md., June 2.-Victor Grif-

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Saving one's money by not

doing necessary advertising in

conducting business, is like say-

ing it by starving to death.

A Conference With Republican Senators.

MATTERS DISCUSSED

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA AND ISTHMIAN CANAL QUESTION.

Probable Successor of Judge Bradley-White House Improvements - Mr. Mudd Sees the President.

President Roosevelt believes that Congress ought not to adjourn without enacting legislation for reciprocity with Cuba and looking to the making of an isthmian canal. The President considers these two subjects of equal importance with Philippine legislation, and he is decidedly desirous of secing Congress take definite action on both He expressed himself along these lines in a conference held today with Senators Kittredge, Gamble, Nelson and Foster. It is understood that another conference on these subjects will be held tonight with republican senators, and the President from now on will personally urge, when opportunity offers, that Congress do not adjourn without passing upon the measures for the relief of Cuba and the construction of an isthmian canal. The President is greatly in earnest

in his views. There is excellent authority for the statement that the President would give his assent to a cut of 20 per cent in duties on Cuban goods rather than see no legislation in the way of reciprocity. That figure, however, is the lowest one he thinks ought to be fixed by Congress.

As to canal legislation, the President is of As to calail regislation, the President is of the opinion that there should be decisive action by Congress on some one of the va-rious propositions that are pending. The President would reluctantly consent to as-sume the responsibilities imposed on him by the Spooner amendment. He would rather not see this amendment become law. Senator Spooner saw the President today, and understands the chief executive's views in

the matter. President Leans Toward Thompson. President Roosevelt has about decided to ominate John G. Thompson as judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Bradley's death. Nothing will change that letermination unless District people should be able to convince the President that the position ought to go to a District man. The President is waiting for Attorney Gen-

erai Knox to return to his office before sending in Mr. Thompson's nomination. Mr. Knox has gone to Old Point Comfort for a few days' rest, and nothing will be done in either of the judgeship vacancies until he comes back and talks with the President. Proceeding on the belief that the question of Mr. Thompson's nomination is certainly decided upon, the names of several cardidates for Mr. Thompson's present po-sition have been put before the President. Finn, who is the first assistant to Mr. Thompson in the office of assistant attorney general. Mr. Finn is from New York. The President has under favorable consideration the name of Morgan Beach. Representative Pearre of Maryland saw

the President today to again urge the se-lection of Ashiey M. Gould as judge of the Supreme Court of the District. For White House Improvements.

Representative Cannon talked with the President about the proposed alterations in the White House and the erection of an office building for the President and his executive force south of the Executive Mansion. Mr. Cannon consulted with the President as to his wishes in the way of alterations and improvements. The appropriation for the work is now in conference in Congress and will undoubtedly be adjusted by the two bodies. The two bodies of Con-gress proceeded on different lines in making appropriation, and there will have to be an agreement.

the United States to Russia, took leave of the President today. He will sail on Thursday for Europe to return to his post

Charlemagne Tower, the ambassador of

Mr. Mudd Sees the President. Representative Mudd of Maryland presented the President some papers bearing upon the qualifications of A. E. Bowling of St. Mary's county to fill the position of subtreasurer at Baltimore. Mr. Bowling's ability to fill the position has been questioned, and Senator McComas and other Maryland congressmen withdrew their sup port from him.

Representative Irwin of Louisville saw the President, who congratulated him or ... renomination by the republicans of the Louisville district.

Wants New Material. A protest has been made at the White House against continuing ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes on the board of Indian commissioners. It is alleged that Mr. Dawes is over eighty years old and has practically done no work on the commission for five or six years. It is declared that there ought to be some new blood in the commission and that there ought to be a change to

has received many telegrams and letters approving his speech and complimenting

The President today sent these nomina-

tions to the Senate: Navy promotions-Lieutenant (junior grade), to be lieutenants, Walter J. Manion and George E. Gelm. Assistant Surgeon Francis M. Furlong, to be passed assistant surgeon.

Presidential Nominations.

DEATH OF CAPT. WIRT.

Expires After Brief Illness While on

His Way Home. ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 2.-Capt. Richard W. Wirt died suddenly this afternoon while being brought from Washington to his home, 225 South Pitt street, this city, He became ill this morning at his desk in

the general office of the Southern railroad in Washington, and his son, Richard W. Wirt, jr., employed in the same office, started home with him. Capt. Wirt failed rapidly, and when Drs. Jones and Gorman reached him after the arrival of the train in this city they pronounced life extinct. Heart dis-ease is supposed to have been the cause of death. Captain Wirt was about sixty-three years of age. He is survived by several children. He was a confederate soldier during the civil war, and his funeral will ded by the ex-confederate veterans n this city.

it, as follows:

on record that the treatment of the Cape and Natal colonists who have been in rebellion and who now surrender will, if place he departed at noon. they return to their colonies, be determined by the colonial courts and in accordance with the laws of the colonies, and any British subjects who have joined the enemy will be liable to trial under the law of that part of the British empire to which